

THE *J. Dawson*
WORLDES HY. 1595/
DROGRAPHICAL

Description. *Wm J. Davis*
Dartmouth 1557

Wherein is proued not onely by authori-
tie of writers, but also by late experience of
trauellers and reasons of substantiall pro-
babilitie, that the worlde in all his Zones
Clymats and places, is habitable and inhabi-
ted, and the Seas likewise vniuersally Navi-
gable without any naturall anoyance to hin-
der the same whereby appears that from
England there is a short and speedie passage
into the South Seas, to *China, Molucca, Phil-
lipina, and India*, by Northerly Nauiga-
tion, to the renowne honour and be-
nifit of her Maiesties state, and

flughes Communalty. *Chinagion*

Published by I. Dawls of Sandrudg by Dartmouth in
the Countie of Devon. Gentleman. Anno 1595.
May 27.

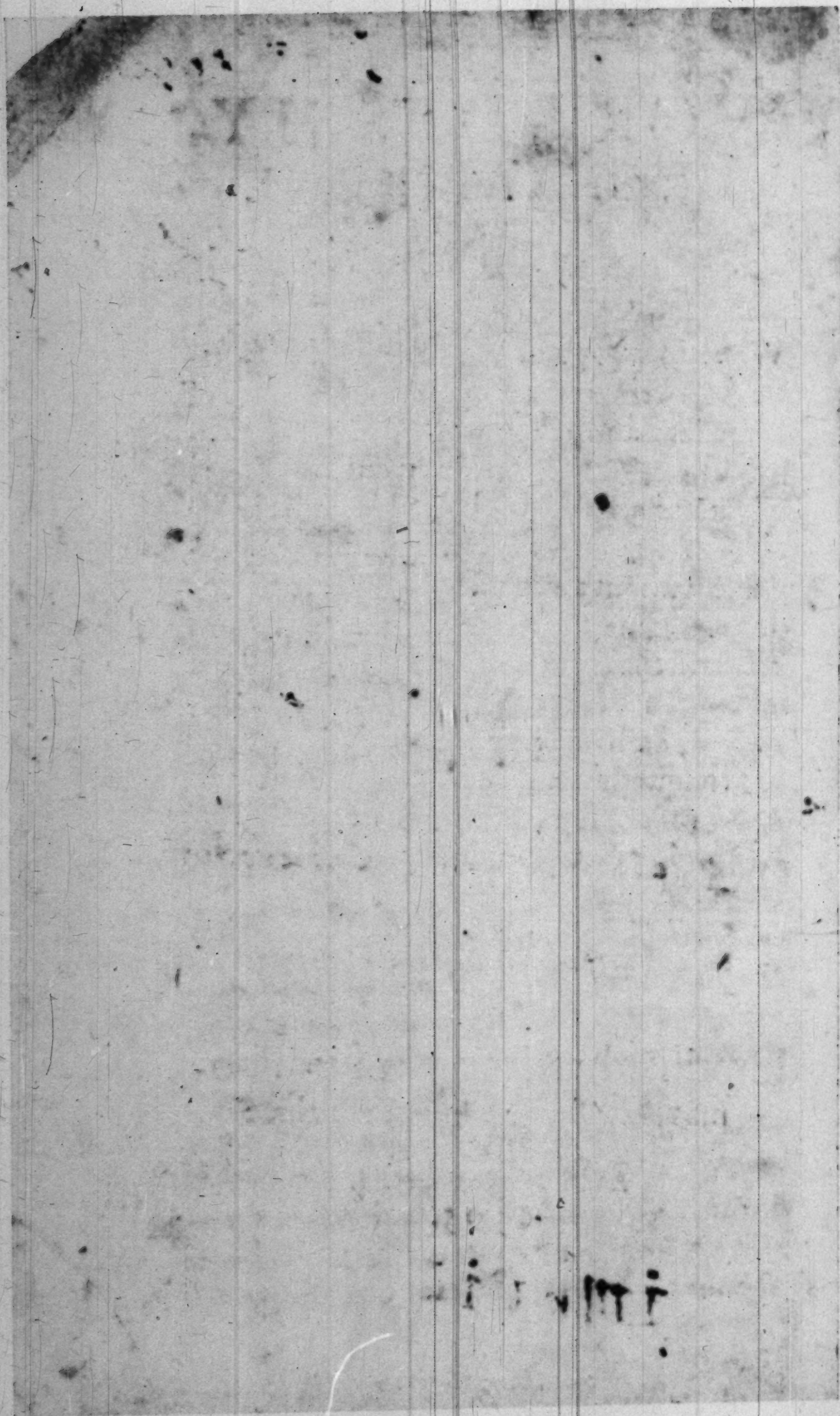
Imprinted at London by Tho-
mas Dawson dwelling at the three

cranes in the vine tree.

And are there to be sold.

1595.

Emb



TO THE RIGHT HO-
norable Lordes of her Maie-
sties most Honorable priuie
Counsaile,



*I most honorable
good Lords for as
much as it hath
pleased God, not
only to bestow up-
on your Lordships,
the excellent gifts
of natures bene-
fite, but hath also
beautified the same*

*with such speciall ornamentes of perfecti-
on: As that thereby the mindes and attentive
industrie of all, haue no small regard vnto your
honorable proceedings. And so much the rather,
because to the great content of all her maiesties
most loving subiectes, it hath pleased her high-
nes in her stately regard of gouernment, to make
choise of your honours as speciall members in
the regall disposition of the mightinesse of her
imperiall commaund: Emboldeneith me among
the rest to humbly my selfe at your honorable
feete, in presenting vnto the fauour of your ex-
cellent Iudgements, this short treatise of the
worldes Hydrographicall bands. And knowing
that not onely your renowned places, but also the
singularitye of your education, by the prudent*

ON THE EPISTLE

care of your noble progenitors, hath and still doth induce and drawe you to fauour and imbrace, Whatsoever beareth but a seeming of the Commonweales good: Much more then, that which in substantiall truth shalbe most beneficiall to the same. I am therefore the more encouraged not to flecte this my enterprise, because that through your honorable assistance when in the ballance of your wisdomes this discovery shall haue indifferent consideration, I knowe it will be ordered by you to bee a matter of no small moment to the good of our Countreie. For thereby wee shall not onely haue a copious and rich vent for al our naturall and artificiall comodities of England, in short time by safe passage, and without offence of any, but also shall by the first imploymēt retourne into our Countrey by speedie passage, all Indian commodities in the ripenes of their perfection, whereby her Maiesties Dominions should bee the storehouse of Europe, the nurse of the world, and the glory of nations, in yelding all forrayne naturall benefites, by an easie rate: In communicating vnto all, whatsoever God hath vnto any one assigned: And by the increase of all nations, through the mightinesse of trade. Then should the merchant, tradesman, and poore artificer, haue imploymēt equall to their power and expedition, whereby what notable benefites would growe to her Maiestie, the state, and commonaltie, I refer to your perfect iudgements. And for that I am desirous to auoide the contradiction

Tradition of vulgar conceits, I have thought it my best course, before I make prose of the certaintie of this discoverie, to lay downe whatsoever may against the same be objected, and in the overthrowe of those conceited hinderances the safenes of the passage shall most manifestly appeare, which when your wisdomes shall with your patience peruse, I doe in no sort distrust your favorable acceptance and honorable assistance of the same. And although for diuers considerations I doe not in this treatise discover my full knowledge for the place and altitude of this passage, yet whensoever it shall so please your honours to commaund, I will in few wordes make the full certainty thereof knowne unto your honours being alwaies redie with my person and poore habilitie to prosecute this action as your honours shall direct, beseeching God so to support you with all happines of this life, fauour of her maiestie lone of her highnes subiectes and increase of honour as may be to your best content.

I most humbly take my leaue from
Sandrudge by Dartmouth this
27. of May 1595.

Yours in all dutifull service
to commaund. I D.

The worlds Hydrographical
Obiections against al northerly disconeries.



Al impedimentes in nature,
and circumstances of former
practises duly considered. The
Northerly passage to Chi-
na seeme very improbable. For
first it is a matter very doubt-
full whether there bee any such passage or no,
sich it hath beene so often attempted and neuer
performed, as by histopical relation appeareth,
whereby wee may fully perswade our selues
that America and Asia, or some other conti-
ent are so coniointed togeather as that it is im-
possible for any such passage to be, the certaintie
whereof is substantially proued vnto vs by
the experience of Sebastian Gabotta an expert
Pylot, and a man reported of especiall iudge-
ment, who being that wayes employed retur-
ned without successe. Iasper Corteriallis a
man of no meane practise did likewise put the
same in execution, with diuers others, all which
in the best parte haue concluded ignorance. It
is not a full consent of no such matter. And ther-
fore sich practise hath reproved the same, there
is no reason why men should dote vpon so great
an incertayntie, but if a passage may bee prou-
ued and that the contentes are disioyned
whereof there is small hope, yet the impedi-
mentes of the climate (wherein the same is
supposed to lie) are such and so offensive as that
all

Discription.

5

all hope is thereby likewise utterly secluded. For within the frozen Zone no reasonable creature will deny but that the extremitie of colde is of such forceable action (being the less in the fulnes of his owne nature without mitigation) as that it is impossible for any mortall creature to indure the same, by the vertue of whose working power, those Northerly Seas are wholly congealed, making but one mass or contentment of yse, which is the more credible because the ordinary experience of our fishermen giveth vs sufficient notice thereof, by reason of the great quantitie of yse which they find to be brought vpon the coast of newefound land from those Northerne regions. By the abundance wherof they are so nopsomly pestred as that in many weekes they haue not beene able to recover the shoze, yea and many times recover it not vntill the season of fishing bee ouer passed. this then being so in the Septentrionall latitude of 46. 47. and 48. degrees, which by natures benifit are latitudes of better temperature then ours of England, what hope should there remayne for a nauigable passing to be by the northwest, in the altitude of 60. 70. or 80. degrees, as it may bee more Northerly, when in these temperate partes of the world the shod of that frozen sea breedeth such nopsome pester: as the poze fishermen doe continually sustain. And therefore it seemeth to be more then ignorance that men should attempt Nauigation, in desperate clymats

The world's Hydrographicall

6
climates and through seas congeled that neuer
dissolue, where the stiffness of the colde maketh
the ayre palpably grosse without certaintie that
the landes are discouered.

All which impediments if they were not,
yet in that part of the world, Nauigation can-
not be performed as ordinarily it is used, for no
ordinarie sea chart can describe those regions
either in the partes Geographically or Hydro-
graphically, where the Meridians doe so speedi-
ly gather themselves together, the parallels
being a verie small proportion to a great cir-
cle, where quicke and vncertaine variation
of the Compasse may greatly hinder or utterly
ouerthrow the attempt. So that for lacke of
Curious lyned globes to the right vse of Na-
uigation, with many other instruments either
vncouth or out of vse, and yet of necessitie for
that voyage, it should with great difficultie be
attayned. All which the premises considered I
refer the conclusion of these obiections, and cer-
taintie of this passage to the generall opinion
of my louing countrymen, whose dangerous
attempts in those desperate vncertainties I
wish to be altered, and better employed in mat-
ters of great probability.

To prone a passage by the Norwest, without
any land impediments to hinder the
same, by authoritie of writers, and ex-
perience of travellers, contrary to the for-
mer obiections.

Homer

Discription.

7
HOMER an Ancient writer affirmeth that the world being deuised into Asia, Africa, and Europa is an Island, which is likewise so reported by Strabo in his first book of Cosmographie, Pomponius Mela in his third booke Higinius, Solinus with others. Wherby it is manifest that America was then vndiscovered and to them unknowne, otherwise they would haue made relation of it as of the rest. neither could they in reason haue reported Asia Africa and Europa to bee an Island vnles they had knowne the same to be contoynd and in all his partes to be inuironed with the seas. And further America being very neere of equall quantitie with all the rest could not be reported as a parte either of Africa Asia or Europa in the ordinarie lymites of discretion. And therefore of necessitie it must be concluded that Asia Africa and Europa the first reueiled world being knowne to bee an Island, America must likewise be in the same nature because in no parte it contoynech with the first.

By experience of Trauellers to proue this passage.

AND that wee neede not to range after for Arayne and ancient authorities, whereat curious wittes may take many exceptions, let vs consider the late discoueryes perfourmed, within the space of two ages not yet passed.
wher.

The worlds Hydrographicall

S whereby it shall so manifestly appeare that Asia Africa and Europa are knit together, making one continent, and are wholly inuironed with the seas, as that no reasonable creature shall haue occasion therof to doubt. And first beginning at the north of Europe, from the north cape in 71. degrees whereby our merchantes passe in their trade to S. Nicholas in Rouscia descending towardes the South, the Navigation is without impediment to the cape of Bona Esperanca, ordinarilie traded and daily practised. And therefore not to bee gaynesayd: which two capes are distant more then 2000. leagues by the neereest tract, in all which distances America is not founde to bee any thing neere the coastes either of Europe or Afric, for from England the chiefeest of the partes of Europa to newfoundland being parte of America it is 600. leagues the neereest distance that any part therof beareth vnto Europa. And from cape verde in Gynny being parte of Africa, vnto cape Saint Augustine in brasill beeing parte of America, it wanteth but little of 500. leagues, the neereest distance betweene Africa and America. Likewise from the sayd North cape to Noua zemla by the course of East and West neereest, there is passable sayling, and the North partes of Tartaria are well knowne to be banded with the scythian seas to the promontory Tabin so that truely it is apparant that America is farre remoued and by a great sea

Discription.

9
Sea diuided from any parte of Africa or Europa. And for the Southerne partes of the firſte reueiled worlde it is moſt manifeſt that from the cape of Bona Esperanca towards the eaſt, the coſtes of Safalla Moſombiq, melinda Arabia and Perſia whole gulſes lye open to the mayne occian: And all the coaſtes of Eaſt India to the capes of Callacut and Malacca are banded with a mightie ſea vpon the South whole lymattes are yet vndiſcouered. And from the Cape of Malacca towards the North ſo high as the Ile of Iapan, and from thence the coſt of China being parte of Aſia continueth ſtill North to the promontory Tabin, where the Scythian ſea and this Indian ſea haue recourſe together, no part of America being nere the ſame by many 100 leagues to hinder this paſſage.

For from the Callafornia being parte of America, to the yles of Phillippina bordering vpon the coaſtes of China being parte of Aſia is 2100. leagues and therefore America is farther ſeperated from Aſia, then from any the ſea coaſtes either of Europe or Africa. Whereby it is moſt manifeſt that Aſia Africa and Europa are conioyned in an Iland. And therefore of neceſſity followeth that America is contained vnder one or many ylands, for from the ſeptentrionall lat. of 75. deg. vnto the ſtraights of Magellan it is known to be nauigable & hath our weſt occian to lymet the borders therof, and through the ſtraights of Magillane no man doubteth

for six. f.
Drake &
Thomas
Candish
but my self
have passed
1586

The worlds Hydrographicall

but that there is Nauigable passage, from which straightes vpon all the Westerne borders of America, the coasts of Chili, Chuli, Rocha, Baldiua, Peru to the ystmos of Dariena and so the whole West shores of Noua Hispania are banded out by a long and mightie sea, not hauing any shore neere vnto it by one thousand leagues towardes the West, howe then may it be possible that Asia and America should make one continēt?

TO proue the premisses by the attemptes of our owne Countrymen, besides others.

But least it should bee objected that the premisses are conceites, the acting aucthors not nominated, I will vse some boldnes to recyte our owne countrymen by whose paynefull traueils these trutthes are made manifest vnto vs. Hoping and intreting that it may not bee offensive though in this sort I make relation of their actions. And firste to begin with the North partes of Europe, it is not vnknowne to all our countrymen, that from the famous citie of London Syr Huge Willobie knight gaue the first attempt for the North stren discoveries, which were afterward most notably accomplished, by master Borrowes, a Pilot of excellent iudgemente and fortunate in his actions, so farre as Golgoua vaygais and No-
ua

Discription.

ua Zemla, with trade thereby procured to S. Nicholas in Rouscia. Then succeeded master Ginkinson who by his land trauell discovered the Scythian sea to lymit the North coastes of Tartaria, so farre as the riuer ob. So that by our Countrymen the North partes of Europe are at full made knowne vnto vs: and prooued to ioyne with no other continent to hinder this passage. The common and ordenary trade of the Spanyard and Portingall from Lysbozne to the coastes of Guyny, Bynny, Mina, Angola, Manicongo, and the coast of Ethiopia to the cape of Bona Esperanca, and all the coast of Est India and Illes of Molucca, (by which wonderfull and copious trade, they are so mightily enriched, as that now they challeng a monarchy vnto them selues vpon the whole face of the earth) that their trade I say, prooueth that America is farre seperated from any parte of Africa or the South of Asia. And the same Spaniard trading in the Citie of Canton within the kingdome of China, hauing layd his storehouse of abundance in Manellia a Citie by him erected in Luzon one of the Illes of Philippa bordring vpon the coast of China, doth by his common and ordinarie passages to Iapan and other the borders of the coast knowe that the Est continent of Asia lieth due North and South so high as the promontory Tabin wher the Scythian sea and this maine ocean of China are ioynd. But with what care they labour

The worlds Hydrographicall

hour to conceale that matter of Hydrographie
for the better preservation of their fortunate e-
state, I refer to the excellent iudgement of
States men, that painefully labour in the glori-
ous administartion of a well gouerned Com-
mon weale, so that by them Africa and Asia
are proued in no parte to ioyne with America
thereby to hinder this passage.

By late experience to proue that America is
an Iland, and may be sayled round about
contrary to the former obiection.

A Sia Africa and Europa being proued
to be conioyned and an Iland, it now re-
steth to be knowne by what aucthoritie Ame-
rica is proued to be likewise an Iland, so that
thereby all land impedimentes are remoued,
which might breede the dread or vncertainty of
this passage. The first Englishman that gaue
any attempt vpon the coastes of West India
being parte of America was Syr Iohn Hau-
kins knight: who there and in that attempt
as in many others suchins did and hath proued
himselfe to be a man of excellent capacity, great
gouernment, and perfect resolution. For before
he attempted the same it was a matter doubt-
full and reported the extremest limit of danger
to sayle vpon those coastes. So that it was ge-
nerally in dread among vs, such is the stoutnes
of our nation, for the most part of vs rather for
at

at home like Epicures to sit and carpe at other mens hassardes our selues not daring to giue any attempt (I meane such as are at leisure to seeke the good of their Countrie not being any wayes imployed as payne: ull members of a common weale,) then either to further or giue due commendations to the deseruers. howe then may Syr Iohn Haukins bee esteemed who being a man of good account in his Countrey, of wealth and great imployment, did notwithstanding for the good of his Countrey, to procure trade, giue that notable and resolute attempt. Whose steps many hundreds following suchins haue made themselves men of good esteeme, and fit for the seruice of her sacred maiestie.

And by that his attempt of America (where of Westindia is a parte) is well prooued to be many hundred leagues distant from any part of Afric or Europe.

Then succeeded Syr Francis Drake in his famous and euer renowned voyage about the worlde, who departing from Plimouth directed his course for the straighes of Magillane, which place was also reported to be most dangerous by reason of the continuall violent and irresistible currant that was reported to haue continuall passage into the straighes, so that once entering therein there was no more hope remaining of returne, besides the perill of the helmes, straightnes of the passage, and danger
 1121
 ayne

The worlds Hydrographical

14
sayne wyndinges of the same, all which beare
dread in the highest degree, the distance and
dangers considered. So that befoze his reuea-
ling of the same the matter was in question,
whether there were such a passage or no, or
whether Magillane did passe the same, if there
was such a man so named, but Syr Francis
Drake, considering the great benefit that
might arise by his voyage through that passage,
and the notable discoveries that might be ther-
by perfourmed, regarded not these dastardly
affections of the idle multitude, but conside-
ring with iudgement that in nature there could
be no such perpetuitie of violence where the oc-
cian is in no sorte straighted, proceeded with
discreet prouision, and so departing from Eng-
land arriued vnto the same, and with good suc-
cesse (through Gods most fauorable mercy pas-
sed through) wherein his resolution hath de-
serued euerlasting commendations. For the
place in view is dangerous and verpe vnplea-
sing, and in the execution to passe Nothing
may seeme more doubtful, for 14. leagues west
within the cape of Saint Maria lyeth the first
straight, where it floweth and ebbeth with vio-
lent swiftness, the straight not half a mile broad,
the first fall into which straight is verpe dange-
rous, and doubtfull. This straight lasteth in
his narrowness, 3. leagues then falling into an
other sea 8. leagues broad and 8. leagues through
there lyeth the second straight due west South
west

Discription.

15
West from the first, which course being but
knowne it is no small perill in finding this se-
cond Fraightes, and that agayne is not a mile
broad and continueth the breadth 3. or 4. leaues
Southwest, with violent swiftnes of flowing
and reflowing, and there agayne he fall:th in-
to an other Sea, through which due, South
South west, lyeth the cape froward, and his
straight (so rightly named in the true nature of
his perversnes, for be the wind neuer so fauora-
ble, at that cape it will be directly agaynst you,
with violent and dangerous flanghes) where
there are three places probable to continue the
passage. But the true straight lyeth from this
cape West Nor West, where the land is very
high all couered with snowe, and full of dan-
gerous counterwindes, that brate with vio-
lence from those huge mountaynes, from which
cape the straight is neuer broader then 2. leages
and in many places not halfe a mile, with-
out hope of ancorage the channell beeing
shore deepe more then two hundred fadomes,
and so continueth to the South Sea forty leages
only to bee releued in little dangerous coves,
with many turnings and chang of courses, how
perilous then was this passage to Syr Francis
Drake, to whom at that time no parte ther-
of was knowne. And being without reliefe of
ancorage was inforced to follow his course in
the hell darke nights, and in all the fury of tem-
pestuous stormes. I am the holder to make
this

Description,

thys particuler relation in the p[er]passe of his per-
fect constancy and magnanimitie of spirit, be-
cause I haue thusse passed the same straights &
haue felt the most bitter & mercuries surp there-
of. But now knowing the place as I doe (for I
haue described euery creeke therin) I know it to
be a bo[ar]dage of as great certaintie, pleasure, and
ease, as any whatsoever that beareth but the
distaunce from England that these straights
doe. And this straight is founde to be 1200
leagues from any parte of Africa so that truely
it is manifest that these two landes are by no
small distaunce seperated.

And after that Syr Francis was entred in
to the South Seas he coasted all the Westerne
shores of America untill he came into the Sep-
tentrionall latitude of forty eight degrees be-
ing on the backe syde of newfound land. And
from thence taking his course towards Asia
found by his trauels that the Iles of Molucca
are distant from America more then two hun-
dred leagues, howe then can Asia and Africa
be conioyned and make one continent to hinder
the passage, the men yet holding that can reproue
the same, but this conceipt is the bastard of ig-
norance borne through the fornication of the
malicious multitude that onely desire to hinder
when themselves can doe no good. Now they
onely reflect the North partes of America
vpon which eall my selfe haue had much expe-
rience of any in our age, for this I was the
water

But 43 degs

he will say
200 leagues

The worlds Hydrographicall

wayes imployed for the discovery of this notable
 passage, by the honorable care and some
 charge of Syr Francis Walsingham knight
 principal secretoary to her maiestie, with whom
 diuers noble men and worshipfull merchantes
 of London toynd in purse and willingnes for
 the furtherance of that attempt, but when his
 honour died the voyage was frindles, and mens
 mindes alienated from aduenturing therein.
 In my first voyage not experienced of the na-
 ture of those clymates, and hauing no directi-
 on either by Chart Globe or other certayne re-
 lation in what altitude that passage was to bee
 searched. I shap'd a Northerly course and so
 sought the same towards the South, and in that
 my Northerly course I fell vpon the shore
 which in ancient time was called Groynland
 five hundred leagues distant from the our
 seys West Nor West Northerly, the land be-
 ing very high and full of mightie mountaines
 all couered with snow no viewe of wood grasse
 or earth to be scene, and the shore two leagues
 of into the sea so full of yce as that no shipping
 could by any meanes come neere the same. The
 lothsome dewe of the shore, and Terrible noyse
 of the yce was such as that it bred strange con-
 ceipts amog vs, so that we supposed the place to
 be wast & void of any sensible or degitable crea-
 tures, wherupon I called the same desolation, so
 coasting this shore towards the South in the
 latitude of fiftie degrees, I found it to trend

~~1585~~
 1585.
 Author's first voyage
 27. 8. 1585
 - "Jean Duval
 Anglois, eut
 ar de la
 Reine Elizabeth
 1585, de son
 - tinner les
 decouvertes
 du Chevalier
 M. Robison
 regne fit
 avec sa cun
 cette annie
 & les d
 - venter,
 (Charles)

Discription

towards the west, I still followed the leading
 thereof in the same height, and after fiftie or
 sixtie leagues, it fayled and lay directly North,
 which I still followed and in thirtie leagues
 sayling vpon the West side of this coast by me
 named desolation, we were past all the yle and
 found many greene and pleasant Ylls bordering
 vpon the shore, but the mountains of the maine
 were still couered with great quantities of
 snowe, I brought my shippe among those ylls
 and there moored to refreshe our selues in our
 wearie trauell, in the latitude of sixtie foure
 degrees or there about. The people of the
 Country hauing espyed our shippes came down
 vnto vs in their Canoes, holding vp their right
 hand to the Sunne and crying Yliaout, would
 stricke their brestes, we doing the like the peo-
 ple came aborde our shippes, men of good sta-
 ture, unbearded, small eyed and of tractable
 conditions. by whom as signes would permit,
 we vnderstood that towards the North and
 West there was a great sea, and vsing the peo-
 ple with kindnesse in geuing them nayles and
 knifes which of all things they most desired,
 we departed, and finding the sea free from yle
 supposing our selues to be past all daunger we
 shaped our course West Nor West thinking
 thereby to passe for China, but in the latitude
 of sixtie sixe degrees, wee fell with an other
 shore, and there founde an other passage of 20.
 leagues broade directly West into the same,

which we supposed to bee our hoped straight,
we entered into the same thirty or forty leagues,
finding it neither to wyden nor straighten,
then considering that the yeere was spent for
this was in the fyne of August, and not know-
ing the length of this straight and dangers
thereof, we tooke it our best course to retourne
with notice of our good successe for this small
time of searck. And so retourning in a sharpe
fret of Westerly windes the 29. of September
we arrived at Dartmouth. And acquainting
master Secretory with the rest of the honorable
and worshipfull adventurers of all our proce-
dinges. I was appointed againe the seconde
yeere to searck the bottome of this straight, be-
cause by all likelihood it was the place and pas-
sage by vs laboured for. In this second at-
tempt the merchants of Exeter, and other pla-
ces of the West became adventurers in the ac-
tion, so that being sufficiently furnished for sixe
monthes, and having direction to searck this
straightes, untill we found the same to fall into
an other sea vpon the West side of this part of
America, we should agayne retourne for then
it was not to be doubted, but shipping with trade
might safely bee conueied to China and the
parts of Asia. We departed from Dartmouth,
arriving vnto the south part of y^e coast of desola-
tis coasted y^e same vpon his west shore to the lat.
of 66. degrees, and there anchored among the ylls
bordering vpon the same, where wee refreshed

B 3

17
author's
2^d Voyage
1586
28 Eliz.

"après plu-
sieurs de-
couvertes,
de ce qu'on
appelloit
alors la Mer
d'Estotrich,
il vint
jusqu'à un
Cap. Lequel
our le nomma
Cap de Desolation
Charles.

The worlds Hydrographicall

18

our selues, the people of this place came likewise unto vs, by whome I understood through their signes that towards the North the Sea was large. At this place the chiefe shipe whereupon I trusted, called the *Hermaphrodite* of Dartmouth, found many occasions of discontentment, and being unwilling to proceede she there forsooke me. Then considering howe I had giuen my fayth and most constant promise to my worshipfull good friend master William Sander-son, who of all men was the greatest ad-venturer in that action, and tooke such care for the perfourmance thereof that hee hath to my knowledge at one time disbursed as much money as any five others whatsoever out of his owne purse, when some of the company haue bin slacke in giuing in their aduventure. And also knowing that I should lose the fauour of master Secretary, if I should shrink from his direction, in one small barke of thirty tonnes, whereof Master Sander-son was owner, alone without farther comfort or company I proceeded on my voyage, and arriuing unto this Straights followed the same eightie leagues untill I came among many plandes, where the water did eb and flowe sixe fadome upright, and where there had beene great trade of people to make trayne. But by such thinges as there we found wee knewe that they were not *Epians* of Europe that used that trade, in fine by seaching with our boate, wee founde small hope

hope to passe any farther that way, and therfore
retourning againe recovered the sea and so coa-
sted the shore towards the South, and in so do-
ing (for it was to late to search towards the
North) wee founde an other great inlett neere
fortie leages broade where the water entred in
with violent swiftnes, this we likewise thought
might be a passage, for no doubt but the North
partes of America are all ylands, by ought that
I could perceiue therein, but because I was
alone in a small barke of thirtie tonnes, and the
yeere spent I entered not into the same for it
was now the seuenth of September, but coa-
sting the shore towards the South we saw an
incredible number of birdes, hauing diuers
fishermen aborde our barke they all concluded
that there was a great scull of fish, wee being
unprouided of fishing furniture, with a long
spike nayle made a hoke, and fastening the
same to one of our sounding lynes, before the
bayte was changed wee tooke more then fortie
great cods, the fishe swimming so abundantly
thicke about our barke as is incredible to be
reported, of which with a small portion of salte
that we had, wee preserved some thirtie couple,
or there aboutes, and so returned for England.
And hauing reported to master Secretory the
whole successe of this attempt, hee commanded
mee to present vnto the most honorable Lorde
high tresurer of England some parte of that
fish, which when his Lordship saw and heard
at

The worlds Hydrographicall

at large the relation of this seconde attempt, I received favorable countenance from his honour, advising mee to prosecute the action, of which his Lordship conceived a very good opinion. The next yeere although diuers of the aduenturers fel from the action, as al the western merchantes and most of those in London yet some of the aduenturers both honorable and worshipfull continued their willing fauour and charge, so that by this meanes the next yeere 2. Shippes were appointed for the fishing and one pynace for the discouery.

Departing from Dartmouth through gods merciful fauour I arriued to the place of fishing and there according to my directiō I left the 2. Shippes to follow that busines, taking their faithfull promise not to depart vntill my returne vnto them, which shoulde bee in the fine of August, and so in the barke I proceeded for the discouery but after my departure in sixteene dayes the Shippes had finished their voyage, and so presently departed for England, without regard of their promise, my selfe not distrusting any such hard measure proceeded in the discouerie and followed my course in the free and open sea betweene North and North west to the latitude of sixtie seuen degrees and there I might see America, West from me, and Desolation East, then when I saw the land of both sides, I began to distrust that it would prooue but a gulf, notwithstanding desirous to knowe the full

author's
3^d Voyage

1587

29. Eliz.

— il de-
couure un
debtroit au
quel il donne
son nom
et qui le
porte enuie
aujourdhui

Charles

full certaintye I proceeded, and in litle eight
degrees the passage enlarged so that I could
not see the western shore, thus I continued to
the latitude of seuentie five degrees, in a great
sea, free from y^e coasting the western shore of
Desolation, the people came continually row-
ing out vnto me in their Canoes twenty, forty,
and one hundred at a time, and would giue me
fishe dried, Samon, Samon peale, cod, Cap-
lin, Lumpe, Stone balse, and such like, besides
diuers kindes of birdes, as Partrig, Pasant,
Gulls, sea birdes, and other kindes of fleshe,
I still laboured by signes to knowe from them
what they knew of any sea towards the North.
they still made signes of a great sea as we vnder-
stood them, then I departed from that coast
thinking to discover the North parts of Ame-
rica, and after I had sailed towards the west
neere forty leages I fell vpon a great banche
of y^e wind being North and blew much,
I was constrained to coast the same towards
the South, not seeing any shore West from me,
neither was there any y^e towards the North,
but a great sea, free, large, very salt and blue
and of an vnsearcheable depth. So coasting
towards the South I came to the place wher
I left the shippes to fishe, but found, them not.
Then being forsaken and left in this distresse
referring my selfe to the mercifull prouidence
of God, shaped my course for England and vn-
hoped for of any God alone relieuing me I arri-
ued

ned at Dartmouth, by this last discouerie it seemed most manifest that the passage was free and without impediment towards the North, but by reason of the Spanish fleete and unfortunate time of master Secretoryes death the voyage was omitted and neuer sithens attempted. The cause why I vse this particular relation of all my proceedinges for this discouery, is to stay this obiection, why hath not Dauis discouered this passage being thise that wayes imploied: how far I proceeded and in what fourme this discouery lyeth, doth appeare vpon the Globe which master Sanderson to his verpe great charge hath published whose labouring indeuour for the good of his countrie, deserueth great fauour and commendations. Hade by master Emery Mullineux a man wel qualited of a good iudgement and verpe expert in many excellent prattises, in my selfe being the onely meane with master Sanderson to imploy master Mullineux therein, whereby he is nowe growne to a most exquisite perfection.

Anthony de Mendoza viceroy of Mexico, sent certayne of his captaynes by land, and also a nauy of shipps by sea to search out the Northwest passage, who affirmed by his letters dated from Mexico in Anno 1541. vnto the Emperour beeing then in Flaunders that towards the Northwest hee had founde the kingdome of Cetta, Cirra, Alls, Ceuera, seuen cities, and home beyond the sayd kingdome farther

ther towarde the Northwest, Francisco Vafques of Coronado hauing passed great deserts came to the sea side, where he found certayne shippes which sayled by that sea with merchandize, and had in their banners vpon the prowes of their shippes, certayne sowles made of golde and siluer, named Alcatrazzi, and that the mariners signified vnto him by signes, that they were thirtie dayes comming to that hauen, whereby he vnderstoode that those could be of no other country but of Asia, the next knowne continent towarde the West. And farther the sayd Anthony affirmed that by men wel practised hee vnderstoode that 950. leages of that country was discovered vpon the same Sea, now if the coast in that distance of leages should lye to the West, it would then adioyne with the North partes of Asia, and then it would be a far shorter voyage then thirtie dayes sayling, but that it is nothing neere Asia by former authoritie is sufficiently expessed, then if it should lie towarde the North it would extend it selfe almost vnto the pole, a voyage ouer tedious to be perfourmed by land trauell. Therefore of necessity this distance of 950. leages must lie betweene the North and East, which by Anthony de Especio in his late trauels vpon the North of America is sufficiently discovered, then this beeing so the distance is very small betweene the East parte of this discovered Sea and the passage wherein I haue so painefully laboured

laboured, what doth then hinder vs of England into whom of all nations this discovery would be most beneficiall to be incredulous flow of understanding, and negligent in the highest degree, for the search of this passage which is most apparantly prooued and of wonderfull benefit to the vniuersall state of our countrey. Why should we be thus blinded seeing our enemies to posses the frutes of our blessednes, and yet will not perceiue the same. But I hope the eternall maiestie of God the sole disposer of all thinges will also make this to appeare in his good time.

Cornelius Nepos recyteth, that when Quintus Metellus Caesar was proconsull for the Romanes in Fraunce, the king of Sweuia gaue him certayne Indians, which sayling out of India for merchandize were by tempest driven vpon the coastes of Germany, a matter very strange that Indians in the fury of stormes should arriue vpon that coast, it resteth now carefully to consider by what winde they were so driven, if they had beene of any parte of Africa how could they escape the ylls of cape Verd, or the ylls of Canaria the coastes of Spayne France Ireland or England to arriue as they did, but it was neuer knowne that any the natives of Afric or Echiopia haue vsed shippings. Therefore they could not bee of that parte of the worlde, for in that distance sayling they would haue beene starued if no other shore had giuen them relese.

Ans

And that they were not of America is verie manifest, for vpon all the Est parte of that continent, beeing now thereby discovered, it hath not at any time bene perceiued that those people were euer accustomed to any order of shipping, which appeareth by the arriual of Colon vpon those coastes, for they had his shipping in such wonderfull admiration that they supposed him and his companie, to haue descended from heauen, so rare & strang a thing was shipping in their eyes. Therefore those Indians could not bee of America safely to bee driuen vpon the coastes of Germany, the distance and impediments well considered.

Then comming neither from Afric nor America, they must of necessitie come from Asia by the North, or North west, passages. But it should seme that they came not by the North to double the promontory Tabin, to bee forced through the Scythia sea, and to haue good passage through the narrow straight of Noua Zemla & neuer to recover any shore is a matter of great impossibilitie. Therefore it must needes be concluded that they came, by the North partes of America through that discovered sea of 950. leagues, and that they were of those people which Francisco Vasques of Coronado discovered, all which premises considered there remaineth no more doubting but that the landes are discouered and that there is a navigable passage by the North west, of God for vs alone ordained.

The worlds Hydrographicall

obtained, to our infinite happines, and for the
 ever being glory of her maiestie, for then her
 stately seate of London, should be the storehouse
 of Europe: the nurse of the world: and the re-
 nowme of nations, in yelving all foraine natu-
 rall benefites, by an easie rate, in short time re-
 turned vnto vs, and in y fulnes of their natural
 perfection: by natural participatiō through the
 world of all naturall and artificiall benefites,
 for want whereof at this present the most part
 liue distressed: and by the excellent comoditie
 of her seate, the mightines of her trade, with
 force of shipping thereby arising, and most a-
 boundant accesse and intercourse from all the
 kingdomes of the worlde, then should the ydle
 hand bee scornd, and plenty by industry in all
 this land should be proclaimed.

And therefore the passage prooued, and the
 benefites to all most apparant, let vs no longer
 neglect our hayings, but like christians with
 willing and voluntary spirits labour without
 fainting for this so excellent a benefit.

To prooue by experience that the sea fryseth
 not.

Having sufficiently prooued that there is
 a passage without any land impediments
 to hinder the same, contrary to the first objecti-
 on, it nowe resteth that the other supposed im-
 pediments bee likewise answered. And firste
 as

as touching the frost and fressing of the seas, it is supposed that the frozen Zone is not habitable and seas innaugable by reason of the vehemencie of cold, by the diuine creator allotted to y^e part of the world, & we are drawn into y^e absurdity of this opinion by a coniectural reason of the sunnes far distance and long absence vnder the Horizon of the greatest parte of that Zone, whereby the working power of colde perfourmeth the fulnesse of his nature, not hauing any contrary disposition to hinder the same, and when the Sunne by his presence should comfort that parte of the world, his beames are so far remoued from perpendicularitie by reason of his continuall neerenes to the Horizon, as that the effectes thereof are not the violence of the winters cold. And therefore those seas remaine for euer vndissolued. Which if it be so, that the nature of cold can congeale the seas, it is very likely that his first working power, beginneth vpon the vpper face of the waters, and so descending worketh his effect, which if it were, howe then cometh it to passe that shippes sayle by the North cape, to Saint Nicholas five degrees or more within the frozen Zone, and finde the seas free from pester of yse, the farther from the shore the clearer from yse. And my selfe likewise howe could I haue sailed to the septentrionall latitude of sedencie five degrees, being nine degrees within the frozen Zone, betwene two lands where the sea was

The worlds Hydrographicall

Seas straightened not fentie leagues bithere in
 some places, and thereby restrained from the
 violent motion and set of the maine ocean, and
 yet founde the same Navigable and free from
 yce not onely in the middell of the channell, but
 also close aborde the eastern shore by the name
 Desolation, and therefore what neede the repe-
 tition of authoritics from writers, or wasted
 Philosophical reasons, when playne experience
 maketh the matter so manifest, and yet I deny
 not but that I have seene in some part of those
 seas, some sortes of yce, in very great quantitie;
 as a kind of yce by seamen named plumps of yce,
 being very high above the water, fowty and six
 fte fadomes by estimation and higher; and some
 of those haue bene seven times as much dee-
 per the water, which I haue proued by taking
 a peece of yce, and haue put the same in a vessell
 of salt water, and still haue found the seventh
 part thereof to bee above the water, into what
 forme sooner I haue reduced the same, and this
 kind of yce is nothing but snow, which falleth
 in these great peeces, from the high mountains
 hovering close vpon the shore depe seas. (For
 all the sea coastes of Desolation are mountains
 of equall height with the Pike of Tenerif, with
 verie great vallies betweene them) which I
 haue seene incredible to bee reported, that vpon
 the toppe of some of these ylls of yce, there
 haue bene stones of more then one hundred
 stones weight, which in his fall, that same

hath

hath come from the cliffs, and in falling maketh
 such an horrible noise as if there were one
 hundred canons shot of at one instant, and
 this kinde of yse is verpe white and freshe, and
 with those winds is many times beaten far of
 into the seas, perhaps twentie leagues and that
 is the farthest distance that they haue ever bin
 scene from the shore. The other kind is called
 flake yse, blue, very hard and thicke not above
 three fadomes thicke at the farthest, and this
 kinde of yse boordeth close vpon the shore. And
 as the nature of heate with apt vessels deuiderh
 the pure spirit from his grosse partes by the
 coning practise of distillation: so doth the coling
 in these regions deuide and congeale the fresh
 water from the salt, nere such shores where by
 the aboundance of freshe riuers, the saltnes of
 the sea is mittigated, and not else where, for all
 yse in generall being dissolued is very fresh wa-
 ter, so that by the experience of all that haue e-
 uer trauelled towards the North it is well
 knowne, that the sea neuer frpseth, but wee
 know that the sea dissolueth this yse with great
 speede, for in twentie foure houres. I haue
 seene an ylande of yse turne vp and downe, as
 the common phrase is, because it hath melted
 so fast vnder water that the heauier parte hath
 beene upwarde, which hath beene the cause of
 his so turning, for the heaviest part of all things
 swimming is by nature downward, and therefore
 such the sea is by his heate of power to dissolue
 yse

The worlds Hydrographicall

It is greatly against reason that the same
 should be frozen, so that the congelation of the
 seas can bee no hinderance to the execution of
 this passage, contrary to the former objection,
 by late experience reprooued, yet if experience
 wanted, in ordinary reason men should not sup-
 pose nature to bee monstrous, for if all such yse
 and snowe as congealeth and descendeth in the
 winter, did not by natures benefit dissolue in the
 sommer, but that the cold were more actual then
 the heate, that difference of inequallitie bee it
 neuer so little would by time breed natures o-
 uerthrowe, for if the one thousand parte of the
 yse which in winter is congealed, did the next
 sommer remayne dissolved, that continu-
 al difference within the worlds creation would
 not onely haue converted all those North seas
 into yse, but would also by continuall accesse of
 snow haue extended himselfe aboue all the ay-
 ers regions, by which reason all such exalati-
 ons as should be drawn from the earth and seas
 within the temperate zones and by windes dri-
 uen into these stiffe regions, that moisture was
 no more to bee hoped for that by dissolution it
 should haue any returne, so that by time the
 world should be left waterlesse. And therefore
 how ridiculous this imagination of the seas fry-
 sing is. I refer to the worlds generall opinion.

That the ayre in colde regions is tollerable.

Answers for a full answer of all objections, if the ayre bee prooued tollerable then this most excellent and commodious passage, is without al contradiction to be perfourmed. And that the ayre is tollerable as well in the winter as in the Sommer is thus produced. The inhabitantes of Moscouia, Lapland Swethland, Norway, and Tartaria, omit not to trauel for their commodity: in the deepest of winter, passing by heades ouer the yle and congealed snowe being made very slipperie and compact like yle by reason of much wearing and trading, hauing the vse of a kind of stag by them called Reen to drawe those of their heades.

Groynland (by me lately named Desolation) is likewise inhabited by a people of good stature and tractable conditions, it also mayncapneth diuers kinde of foules and beastes, as deers, fores, hares, and other beastes which I haue their scene, but knowe not their names, and these must traueil for their food in winter, and therefore the ayre is not intollerable in the extremest nature of coldnes: and for the quality thereof in Sommer, by my owne experience I knowe that vpon the shore it is as hot there as it is at the ylls of cape de Verde in which place there is such aboundance of mosquitoes, (a kind of guat that is in India very offensive and in great quantitie) as that we were stong with them like lepers, not beeing able to haue quiet being vpon the shore.

The worlds Hydrographicall

32

And under the style in the pooles unto which the streames aryle not, I haue found salt in great plenty as whyte as the salt of Mayo congeled fro the salt water which by spring tides bring into those poles, which could not be but by the benefit of a notable heat, of which salt I brought with me and gave to master Secretory Walsingham and to master Sanderfon, as a rare thing to be found in those parts, and farther the same was of an extraordinary saltnes. And therefore it is an idle dreame that the ayre should there be insufferable. for our selues haue with the water of those seas made salt, because we desired to know whether the benefit of the sunne were the cause of this coagulation, what better confirmation then can there be then this?

Iceland

Island is likewise inhabited and peled with haukes in great store, as falcons, Herfalcons, lanardes and sparrows haukes, rauen, crows, beares, hares, and foxes, with hoxles and other kinde of cattell vpon which coast in August and September the yse is vterly dissolved, all which the premises are certainly verified, by such as vse trade thither from, Lubec, Hambro Amsterdam, & England yere, then why should wee dreame this sayned distemperature? From cold regions come our most costly fures as sables being esteemed for a principall ornament and the beastes that yeld vs those fures are chiefly hunted in the winter, how grieuous then shall we thinke the winter to be, or how

insufferable the ayre, where this little tender
beast liueth so well, and where the hunters may
search the denues and hauntes of such beastes:
through the woods and snow.

Vpsaliensis affirmeth that he hath felt the
Summer nights in gotland scarcely tollerable
for heate, whereas inrome hee hath felt them
cold.

The mountaynes of Norway and Sweth-
land are fruitefull of metallis in which silver
and copper are concoct and molten in veines,
which may scarcely bee done with fornaces, by
which reason also the vapors and hot exhalati-
ons pearcing the earth and the waters run
through both those naturas breathing forth into
the ayre, tempereth the quantitie thereof ma-
king it tollerable, as wpmen the huge bigues
of whales in those seas, with the strength of
body and long life of such beastes as liue on
the land, which thing could not bee except all
things were there comodiously nourished, by
the benefit of the heauen and the ayre, for
thing that in time of increase is binden by
any injury or that is euill seed all the time it
liueth can prosper well.

Also it is a thing undoubtedly knowne by
experience that vpon the coastes of newfounde
land (at such time as the yle remayneth undis-
solved vpon those shores) the wind being stir-
red comming from the seas, causeth very sharpe
colds, and yet the same is sufferable, but com-
ming

The worlds Hydrographicall

ming from the shore, yet presently yet with heat
abundantly according to y^e true nature of the sci-
tuatioⁿ of y^e place, whereby it plainly appeareth
that the very breath of the y^e is rather the cause
of this cold, then the distemperature of the ayre.

Wherefore if in winter where is abundance
of y^e & snowe the ayre is so sufferable, as that
travelling and hunting may be exercised, how
much rather may we iudge the sea to be tra-
vailable, and that in the depest of winter, where
there is neither y^e nor snow that may yeld any
such damps or cold breathings to the annoyance
of such as shall take these interpaides in hand.
And therefore the Summer in no sort to be fear-
ed, but some curious witt may object that the
naturall annoyance of cold is prevented by rea-
son of the travell of the body with other artifi-
ciall provisions to defend the fury thereof as at
Switzer hot vapors which the earth may yeld.
Wherof experience begeth confession, but by
in the seas it cannot be sith it is a cold body sub-
ject to yeld great damps and cold breathings,
most offensive to nature. To the which I an-
swere in the universall knowledge of all crea-
tures, that God the most glorious incompre-
hensible, and ever being sole creator of all
things visible, invisible, rationall, irrationall,
momentary and eternall in his diuine provi-
dence hath made nothing uncommunicable, but
hath given such order unto all things, whereby
every thing may be tollerable to the next, the
ex.

extremities of elements consent with their nature
 the ayre is grosse about the earth and water, but
 thinn and hot about the fyre, by this providence
 in nature the sea is very salt, and salt (sayth Pli-
 nie) yeldeth the facnes of oyle, but oyle by a
 certayne native heate is of propertie agreable
 to fire, the sea then being all of such qualitie by
 reason of the saltnes therof moueth and stirreth
 by generative heate. &c. Whereby the sea hath
 a working force in the dissolution of yse, for
 things of so great contrariety as heat and cold
 haue togetheer no affinitye in coniunction, but
 that the one must of necessitye auoyde, the seas
 not being able by the bandes of nature to step
 backe, both therefore cause the colonelle of the
 ayre (by reason of his naturall heate) to giue
 place, whereby extremities being auoyded, the
 ayre must of necessitye remayne temperate, for
 in nature the ayre is hote and moyst, the colde
 then being but accidentall is the soner auoided,
 and nature's wrongs with ease redressed.

That vnder the Pole is the place of greatest
 dignitie.

Rason teacheth vs and experience confir-
 meth the same, that the Sun is the onely
 sufficient cause of heat through the whole world
 And therefore in such places where the Sunne
 hath longest continuance, the ayre there rece-
 ueth the greatest impression of heat, as also in

The worlds Hydrographicall

his absence it is in like sort afflicted with colde: And as the heat in all climates is indurable, by the eternall ordinance of the creatour, so likewise the cold is sufferable by his everlasting decree, for otherwise nature should be monstrous and his creation wast, as it hath bene fully affirmed by the moste Cosmographycall writers, distinguishing the sphere into five zones, haue concluded thre of them to be wast, as vaine created, the burning Zone betweene the two tropikes, and the two frozen Zones, but experience hauing reprooued the grossenes of that error it shall be needlesse to say farther therein. For although in the burning Zone the sun beames are at such right angles as that by the actuall reuerberation thereof the lower region of the ayre is greatly by that reflexion warmed, yet his equall absence breedeth such mitigation as that there we find the ayre collectable, and the countries pleasant and fruitfull, being populous and well inhabited: so likewise vnder the pole being the center of the supposed frozen Zone, during the time that the Sunne is in the South signes, which is from the thirteenth of September vnto the 10. of March, it is there more cold then in any place of the world, because the Sunne in all that time doth neuer appeare aboue the Horizon, but during the time that the Sunne is in the North signes which is from the tenth of march vnto the thirteenth of September he is in continuall view

to all such as possesse that place, by which his
 continuall presence, he worketh that notable
 effect, as that thereby all the force of frising is
 wholly redressed and utterly taken away, work-
 ing then and there more actuall then in any o-
 ther part of the world. In which place their
 continuall day from the Sonne rising to the
 sunne setting is equall with twenty five weekes
 and five dayes, after our rate: and their night
 is equall with twenty five weekes and three
 dayes such as we haue, so that our whole yeere
 is with them but one night and one day, a won-
 derfull difference from al the rest of the world,
 and therefore no doubt but those people haue a
 wonderfull excellencie, and an exceeding pro-
 rogative above all nations of the earth, and this
 which is more to be noted. In al other places of
 the world the absence and presence of the Sunne
 is in equall proportion of time, hauing as much
 night as day, but vnder the Pole their artifici-
 all day (that is the continuall presence of the
 Sonne before he sett) is nine of our naturall
 dayes or two hundredeth 16. houres longer then
 is their night, whereby it appeareth that they
 haue, the life, light, and comfort of nature in
 a higher measure then all the nations of the
 earth. How blessed then may we thinke this
 nation to be: For they are in perpetuall light,
 and neuer know what darkenesse meaneth, by
 the benefit of twilight and full moones, as
 the learned in Astronomy doe very well knowe,
 which

The worlds Hydrographicall

which people if they haue the notice of the eternitie by the comfortable light of the Gospel, then are they blessed and of all nations most blessed. Why then doe we neglect the search of this excellent discovery, agaynst which there can be nothing sayd to hinder the same: Why doe we refuse to see the dignity of Gods Creation, such it hath pleased his diuine maiesty to place vs the nerest neighbor therunto. I knowe ther is no true englishman can in conscience refuse to be a contributor to procure this so great a hapines to his country, wherby not onely the Prince and mighty men of the land shall be highly renowned, but also the merchants, tradesman and artificer mightily enriched.

And now as touching the last objection, that the want of skill in Navigation with rariouss instruments, should be the hinderance of our thoughts of this action. I holde that to be so frivolous as not worth the answering, for it is well knowne that we haue globes in the most excellent perfection of arte, and haue the vse of them in as exquisite sort, as master Robert Hues in his booke of the globes vse, lately published hath at large made knowne, and for Horizontal paradocall and great circle sayling I am my selfe a witness in the behalfe of many, that we are not ignorant of them, as lately I haue made knowne in a briebe treatise of Navigation naming it the Seamans Secrets. And therefore this as the rest breedeth no hinderance to this
most

Discription.
most commodious discovery.

What benefits would growe vnto England
by this passage being discovered.

The benefits which may grow by this discovery, are copious and of two sorts, a benefit spirituall, and a benefit corporall. Both which lieth by the lawes of God and nature, we are bound to regard, yet principally we are admonished first to seeke the kingdome of God and the righteousness thereof, and all things shall be given vnto vs. And therfore in seeking the kingdome of God we are not onely tied to the depe search of Gods sacred word, and to liue within the perfect limits of christianity, but also by al meanes we are bound to multiply and increaseth the flocke of the faithfull. Which by this discovery wilbe most abundantly performed, to the preservation of many thousands, which now most miserably are couered vnder the loathsome vayle of ignorance, neither can we in any sort doubt of their recovery by this passage discovered, Gods providence therein being considered, who most mercifully sayth by the mouth of his prophet Esaias, 66. I will come to gather all people and tongues, then shall they come, and see my glory, of them that shall be saued I will send some to the gentils in the sea. & theyls far of that haue not heard speak of me and haue not seen my glory shall

The worlds Hydrographical

shall preach my peace among the Gentiles.

And in his 65. Chapter he farther sayth. ~~They~~ seeke me that hitherto haue not asked for me, they find me that hitherto haue not sought me.

And againe chapter 49. I wil make waies vpon all my mountains, and my footpathes shall be exalted, and behold these shall come from farre, some from the North and West, some from the land of Syms which is in the South. Then sich it is so appointed that there shalbe one shepheard and one flocke, what bin- dieth vs of England (being by Gods mercy for the same purpose at this present most apely pre- pared) not to attempt that which God himselfe hath appointed to be performed, ther is no doubt but that wee of England are this saned people by the eternal & infallible presence of y^e lord pre- destined to be sent vnto these Gentiles in the sea, to those pils and famous kingdoms ther to preach the peace of the Lorde; for are not we onely set vpon mount Sion to giue light to all the rest of the world, haue not we the true handmaide of the Lord to rule vs, vnto whom the eternall maiestie of God hath reueled his truth and supreme power of excellencye, by whom then shall the truth be preached, but by them vnto whom the truth is reueled, it is one- ly we therefore that must be these shining mes- sengers of the Lord and none but we, for as the prophet sayth. O how beautifull are the feet of the

the messenger that bringeth the message from the mountayne, that proclaimeth peace, that bringeth the good tidings and preacheth health and sayth to Sion thy God is king, so that hereby the spirituall benefit arising by this discovery is most apparant, for which if there were no other cause wee are all bound to labour with purse and minde for the discovery of this notable passage.

And now as touching the corporall and worldly benefits which will thereby arise our owne late experience leadeth vs to the full knowledge thereof. For as by the communie of trade groweth the mightines of riches, so by the kinde and guide of such trauinges may growe the multiplication of such benefits with assurance how the same may in the best sort be continued. In the consideration wherof it is first to bee regarded with what commodities our owne country aboundeth either naturall or artificiall, what quantity may be spared, and wher the same may with greatest aduantage be vented. And in the sale or forrayne passage thereof, wee must respect what commodities either naturall or artificiall our country is deprived of, and where the same may with the easiest rate be gained, and how in his best nature vnto vs returned, all which by this passage shall be vnto vs most plentifully effected, and not onely that, but this also which is most to be regarded that in our this trading wee shall by no means be
rych

The worlds Hydrographicall

rich the next adioyning States vnto vs, for it
 ches bread bread, and pouertie increaseth feare
 but here I cease fering to offend, yet it is a que-
 stion whether it were better by an easie rate to
 vent our commodities far of, or by a more plen-
 tiffull gayne to passe them to our neerer neigh-
 bours, and those therby more enriched then our
 selves, the premises considered wee finde our
 country to abound with woll and wollen cloth,
 with lead, tin, copper, and yron, matters of great
 moment, wee also knowe our soyle to be fertill,
 & would if trade did so permit haue equal imploi-
 ment with any our neighbours, in linnen cloth,
 fustians, seys, grograms, or any other sovraine
 artificiall commodities, besides the excellent la-
 bours of the artsmen, either in metallyne me-
 chanicall faculties or other artificiall orna-
 mentes, whereof India is well knowne to re-
 ceine all that Europa can affoord, rating our
 commodities in the highest esteeme of vauelwe,
 which by this passage is speedily perfourmed,
 and then none of these should lie dead vpon our
 handes as now they doe, neither should we bee
 then ignorant as now we are in many excellent
 practises into which by trade wee shoulde bee
 drawne. And by the same passage in this am-
 ple vent, we should also at the first hand receiue
 all Indian commodities both naturall and ar-
 tificial in a far greter measure by an easier rate,
 and in better condition, then now they are by
 many exchanges brought vnto vs, then would
 all

all nations of Europe repayre vnto Englande
not onely for these foraine merchandizes, by
reason of their plenty, perfection, and easy rates,
but also to passe away that which God in na-
ture hath bestowed vpon them and their coun-
trie, whereby her maiestie and her highnes suc-
cessors for ever, should be monarchs of the earth
and commanders of the Seas, through the a-
bundance of trade her customes would bee
mightily augmented, her state highly enriched
and her force of shipping greatly advanced as
that thereby shee should be to all nations moste
dreadful, and we her subjects through implourēt
should embrace abundance & be clothed with
plenty. The glory wherof would be a deadly hor-
ror to her aduersaries, increase friendly loue with
al, & procure her maiestie statelly and perpetuall
peace, for it is no small aduantage y^e ariseth to a
state by the mightines of trade: being by neces-
sity linked to no other nation the same also bee-
ing in commodities of the highest esteeme, as
gold, silver, stones of price, Iuells, pearles,
spice drugs, silkes raw and wrought, velluets
cloth of gold, beside many other commodities
with vs of rare and high esteeme, whereof as
yet our countrie is by nature deprived, al which
India doth yeld at reasonable rates in great a-
bundance receiuing ours in the highest es-
teeme, so that hereby plenty returning by trade
abroade, and no smale quantity provided by
industry at home, all want then banished in the
aboun-

44

The worlds Hydrographical

abundance of her maiesties royaltie so through
died in glory, peace and love, her maiesty should
be the commaunding light of the world: and we
her subiects the stars of wonder to al nations of
the earth. Al which y^e premises considered it is
impossible that any true English hart should be
staied from willing contri bution to the perfoz-
mance of this so excellent a discovery, the Lords
and subiectes spirituall for the sole publication
of Gods glorious gospel. And the Lords and
and subiectes temporal for the renowne of their
prince, and glory of their nation should be ther-
vnto most vehemently affected. Which
when it shall so please God in the
mightines of his mercy, I be-
seech him to effect.

Amen.

Reed be me. N. Hughes
1595 - new Cor
FINIS.

